CONVENTION OF STATES

APPEAL TO THE FARMERS' ALLI-ANCE OF FIRGINIA.

Revision of Our System of National Government Urged-Various Amendments to the Constitution Suggested-State Sovereignty the People's Bulwark.

[For the Times.]

The recent elections for Congress, showing at least a partial disintegration of one of the great political parties of the country, with no particular accession of strength in the popular vote to the other, through the influence of a great non-partisan organization, indicate that time and circumstances are propitious for the people of the States to demand, under the authority of a hitherto unused provision of the Federal Constitution, the opportunity to revise our system of national government by the lights of experience and the admitted exigencies of the present and of the future, It was said by an emment Virginian, now no more, that our forefathers made a constitution and left it to posterity to interpret its meaning, a truth abundantly demonstrated by those differences of constitutional construction which culminated with attempted secssion on the one hand and successful coercion on the other.

The organization, or rather organizations, to which I have alluded, have announced as cardinal tenets of their faith, amendments of the Federal Constitution providing for the elections of President and Vice-President and of Senators in Congress by a direct vote of the resple. If made to conform to the original sparit and intent of the Constitution, the first of these amendments has come down to us endorsed by some of the ablest and most distinguished men of the country, and under the authority of their names may be claimed to be eminently of their names may be claimed to be eminently wise and proper. At the session of 1825-6 of the Senate of the United States a committee of that body, of which Thomas H. Benton was chairman and Nathaniel Macon, Martin Van Burer, Hugh L. White, William Fendiay, Mahlon Dickerson, John Holmes, Robert Y. Hayne and Richard M. Johnson were members, unanimously reported an amendment of the Constitution giving the election of the President and Vice-President directly to the people of the States, divided into districts, each district giving one vote, the number of Senators and Representatives. This amendment assertied the principle of concurrent majorities, overthrew the general ticket system and restored the original sparin and intent of

The amendment proposed in regard to the election of Senators in no wise conflicts with the inhibition, that no State shall, without its onem, he deprived of equal suffrage in the senate, but only gives to the people of a State he right to choose the representatives of heir successfully instead of confiding it to heir delegates in the Legislatures. The fact hat the action of several of the Legislatures are awakened suspicion and called out animal-

Heartily approving these amendments, I propose to add, for the careful emissionation of the Farmers' Alliance of Virginia, other mondments, some of which would have been

membranes are stored to another the store of the Farmer's Alliance of Virginia, other the search of the system as it came from the heady of the system as it came from the heady of the system as it came from the heady of the system as it came from the heady of the system as it came from the heady of the system as it came from the heady of the system as it came from the heady of the system as it came from the heady of the system as it came from the heady of the system as it he heady of the system as it he head of the states of the bready of the system as it has been added to the same day, and it he head on the same day in a provision that the returns thereof should be made the scalesce principlent of the system as the head on the same day, and it he states. This means by which sectionalism can be completely ovordrown, and the States of the Kernerope Polem, unwisely and mightly thrust upon them by arbitrary power.

The history of the country, divided into the system of the country divided into the system of the s

surely destroying the vitality of free govern-

A provision of the Constitution expanded in the opinion of many comment constitutional lawyers by judicial construction beyond its legitimate meaning has caused numerous cenflicts between State and National authority, and brought State after State to the footstool of the Federal judiciary. It is a remarkable fact that this most important and farreaching provision attracted in the general convention or in the ratifying conventions of the States slight if any attention, and it seems to justify the conclusion that it was intended to remedy in fulfillment of treaty obligations an existing evil and not to impair the sovereign rights of the States. It is suggested that this institution should be made to apply to private contracts only, leaving the obligations of States to rest on the security of the plighted faith of independent, sovereign political communities, the same security upon which the obligations of every other government except those of the States of the American Union are placed. The resumption on the part of the States of the right to order and control their own financial stairs in their own way would put an end to jurisdiction which, claiming under the provision indicated, the right to interpret State wields on the security of the place of the right to order and to pronounce it void is yet A provision of the Constitution expanded in

wholly powerless to enforce its own judg-ments and decrees, thereby presenting an ex-ample of a right without a remedy which is a solecism in government.

ample of a right without a remedy which is a solecism in government.

A CONVENTION ADVOCATED.

The amendments thus briefly suggested, in addition to those demanded by the organizations of the farmers, are intended more to invite the attention of the Alliance of Virginia to the application to Congress for a call of a convention of the States than to enlist any popular symmathy in their favor—in other words, to emphasize the idea that evils exist, and that a convention is the surest remedy for their removal. We have had in the nineteenth century a bloody and "destroying revolution" created by politicians. Let the century end with a "preserving revolution," peaceful in its character and beneficent in its objects, inaugurated by the people. It is in vain to look to Congress. It is an assembly of politicians, intent upon making Presidents and wholly swayed by party considerations. "Reforms which are for the benefit of the people should begin with the people and the Constitution itself, sensible of that necessity, has very wisely made provision for the people should begin with the people and the Constitution itself, sensible of that necessity, has very wisely made provision for the people in the reference of itself to the States in their Legislatures, as well as to the Federal Government gives the power of beginning the reference of itself to the States in their Legislatures, as well as to the Federal Government in its Congress; and there is the place to begin, and before the people themselves in their decisions to their General Assemblies." The adoption by the organizations of the farmers of the call of a convention of the States as a fundamental article of their creed, with the declaration that its advocacy would be demanded of all candidates for popular favor seeking their support, would place the coll of the convention beyond all doubt. The politicians of both the great political parties seeing the landwriting on the wall would recognize the necessity for approval and coperation, and act accordingly, while the ho A CONVENTION ADVOCATED.

Police Court.—The case of Alvin Quarles,
Julian Binford, John Banner and Charles
Cosby, charged with cruelty to a dog by pouring vitriol on him and setting him on fire,
was again called in the Police Court yesterday. Justice Crutchfield stated that he would
admit the confession of the accused to the
officer as witch nec

day, are a confession of the accused to the officer as existence.

R. L. Tomlin stated that Banner admitted pouring the oil on the dog and that Mr. Cosby told Binford to set the dog on fire, which he

did.

There was no evidence that Mr. Quarles, who is the yardmaster, had anything to do with the firing of the dog.
Captain Cosby, a freight conductor on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, stated that he only suggested after the oil had been poured on the dog, that a lighted match would make the dog leave.

the dog leave.

The boy Eanner was then discharged, and made a witness. Banner testified that Captain Cosby told him to put spirits of turpentine on the dog, but not having it at his disposal he used since leave the company of the

Cosby told lain to put spirits of turpentine on the dog, but not having it at his disposal he used signal oil, and Binford put a lighted match to it.

It was stated that young Binford had recently had a severe attack of typhoid fever, since which time his mind had been weak.

The Justice fined Captain Cosby \$20 and Binford S5 the other two were discharged. Herman Taliaferro (colored) was charged with felonically shooting William Holmes at the house of Mollie Smith on the night of February 17th. The case was sent on to the Hustings Court.

dames Payne was sent to jail for ninety days for fighting and creating a disturbance in the bar-room of G. Sanguinetti.

Join Hart (colored), charged with stealing two turkeys, was discharged, the evidence being insufficient to convict him.

H. N. Trimble, charged with playing policy, waived examination, and his case was sent to the Hustings Court.

City Circuit Court.—The following suits were leaved the next to the Leavenary of the sent of

The Matron's Revenge.

Every age has its revenges, and the married woman of thirty-five to forty may lay the flattering unction to her soul that she may wear these rich and heavy materials, while the young person must content herself with flimsy and sleazy tulles, gauzes, crepons, bengalines and sort silks. Lace, too, is another one of the married woman's revenges. She may revel in it. Its delicate web may trim her silk and satin skirt, ripple down the front of her corsage or bubble over on the line of decolletage and at the sleeves.

I saw one of our well-known married ladies, only a few years ago a much feted society belle, attired in a sky blue faille, and around the cut-out was arranged, fichu-like, a delicious piece of old point. The effect to me was perfectly bewildering. The lace imparted a look of chiseled marble to her beautiful shoulders. These delicate webs have always possessed a singular power of fascination over man as well as woman, for scarcely less than one hundred years ago the contier was as particular about his lace jabot and cuffs as the most lacelowing married woman of today. Who has not read of the great French writer, Buffon, who would not sit down to work until fresh ince had been set in the sieeves of his coat? And who does not remember how in the romances of Dumas the officers of the Hoyal Guard were accustomed to garnitare the soft leather of their boot tops with Venetian point lace?

But I have dwelt long enough on the glories of the married woman's costumes, and it behooves me to bear in mind that our queen is put to death when she passes twenty-five. Nothing counts save youth in the kingdom of fashion.—Washington Star.

For tired eyes take a cup brimful of water and add sufficient salt to be faintly perceptible to the taste. Hold your eyes to the water so that the lashes touches it, then wink once and the eyes will be suffused; do not wipe them. This so refreshes the eyes that they feel like a new pair. Do not forget the good old rule—as soon as you feel your eyes stop using them. By the above treatment one need waste very little time waiting for tired eyes.

An excellent way of testing tea is to put a teaspoonful in a glass of water and shake it thoroughly. If the tea is pure the water will be a clear amber tint, but if adulterated, strongly colored.

SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

PAPERS ON THAT SUBJECT.

Necroes at the Close of the War. The Days of Reconstruction. The South Carolina Legislature - Deplorable Condition of the South-

The white people retained possession of their respective governments until 1866. During this period, however, the military occapied the country and a system of freedman's bureau was established. The negroes free, yet committed no outrages. In 1865 Congress passed the first of a series of reconstruction laws. The Southern States were divided into a number of military districts. The States censed to be, and Virginia was named District No. 1. The western part of the territory, under the fiat of Congress, behecame an independent State and was named
West Virginia, as though there was an
eastern State called Virginia. The act
required the President to appoint an
officer, not beneath the rank of
brigadier general, to command each district.
Complete power and dominion over the persons, property and liberties of the people of
the district was given to these military governors. The only restriction upon his powers
was that he could not inflict doath without
the approval of the President. At the will of
this satrap, any person could be, without
trial, without due process of law stripped of
his property and deprived of his liberty and
ordered to his execution, if the President
should approve. Where was the Constitution
of the United States? the territory, under the flat of Congress, beshould approve. Whe

of the United States?

But the States must be reconstructed; conventions must be held, and members be elected by the voters to frame constitutions. So, on March 23, 1867, Congress passed an act to provide for the registration of voters. But it would never do to allow the old citizens, white men, to vote, Accordingly, the act provided that no one should register who could not swear that he had never been disfranchised for participation in rebellion or civil war against the United States, that he never was a member of a State Legislature, nor ever held any office, executive or judicial, in any State, and afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; or ever took an eath as a member of Congress, or as officer of a State or of the United States to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in rebellion or gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. A supplementary act gave the board of registration complete power over the matter of registration and approximants to be conducted by carpet-baggers and African negroes. The ballot was taken from white men and given to negroes. The States were victims of every species of robbery and the white people subjected to insult and oppression of every kind.

Mr. Pike, an associate editor of the New DECONSTRUCTION.

A RECONSTRUCTION LEGISLATURE

pression of every kind.

A RECONSTRUCTION LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Pike, an associate editor of the New York Tribune, thus describes the South Carolina House of Representatives:

'It is the dregs of the population habitated in the robes of their intelligent predecesors, and asserting over them the rule of ignorance and corruption through the inexorable machinery of a majority of numbers. It is barbarism overwhelming civilization by numbers, it is barbarism overwhelming civilization by numbers. It is the slave rioting in the halls of his mister and putting that master under his feet.

As things stand, the body is almost literally a black Parliament, and it is the only one on the face of the earth which is the representative of a white constituency, and the professed exponent of an advanced type of modern civilization. But the reader will find almost any portraiture inadequate to give a vivid idea of the body, and enable him to comprehend the complete metanorphosis of the South Carolina Legislature without observing the details. The speaker is black, the clork is black, the doorkeepers are black, the dittle pages are black, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is black, and the chaplain is coal black, at some of the desks sit men whose types it would be hard to find outside of Cougo; whose costume, visages, attitudes and expressions only befits the forecastle of a buccancer. It must be remembered that these men, with not more than half dozen exceptions, have been slaves, and their ancestors were slaves of generations."

The State delit was increased from \$5.522,576 (a. 222,0200 m. estimated by Mr. Pike.

generations."

The State debt was increased from \$5,523,576 to \$33,900,000, as estimated by Mr. Pike.

To furnish the chambers of the House of Representatives, the bill amounted to \$95,000; mirror for Speaker's room, \$750. Each official had a separate room governally fitted up with toilet sets and all the paraphernalia of a dwelling house. Clocks, \$480 apiece; chandeliers, \$650; two hundred fine porcelein spittoons, at \$8 apiece, were provided for one hundred and twenty-four members—ninety-four of whom tour members-minety-four of whom

were Congo negroes.

DEPLOBABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The minority report of the committee of Congress made by General Frank P. Blair, Senator from Missouri, a Republican in politics. Thomas F. Bayard and James B. Beek, United States Senators, Representative S. S. Cox and several others well known to the country, gives some idea of the state of affairs of the South and the indignities to which the white people were subjected. I quote the following. "Men of the Northern and Western States have but a faint idea of the oppressions wantonly heaped upon the people of the South; of the insolence of the adventurers who are made their masters; of the strife they stirred up by their appeals to the worse passions of the ignorant negroes, ineiting them to crimes, and deceiving them by false promises of conferring upon them the property of their former masters, in order that they, by the votes of the negroes, night ride into power and place which they never would have thought of at home, and thus be emoted to rob and plunder a people whose most intelligent men and largest property holders were disfranchised by Congress, the more surely to enable the Freedman's Bureau agents and other adventurers to to obtain and hold undisputed possession of all the functions of Government, State and Federal. A careful reading of the testimony taken by the committee, for on these points there are no disputes and no conflicts, would convince every impartial man that the endurance and long suffering of that people has been such as no people ever before exhibited." These reconstructed States of the Congress of the United States piled up loads of debt upon the people for which they received absolutely no consideration.

Alabama debt increased

tion. Alabama debt increased

Alabama debt increased
from \$5.339.850 to \$38.851.967
Arkansas debt from 4.095.332 to 19.781.285
Georgin debt from 3.050.000 to 4.137.800
Louisma debt from 10.069.074 to 41.137.800
Louisma debt from 10.069.074 to 41.137.800
Louisma debt from 8.069.054 to 41.934.87
North Carolina debt from 8.060.050 to 31.950.000
Texas debt from 8.060.050 to 17.000.000
Extract from letter of Attorney-General
Governor D. H. Chamberlain, carpet-bagger
to South Carolina, to Colonel W. L. Trenholm, May 5, 1871:

"Three years have passed and the result is
what? Incompetency, dishonesty, corruption in all its forms have advanced their miscreated fruits; have put to flight the small
remnant that opposed them, and now rules
the party which rules the State. You may
immagine the chagrin with which I make the
statement, Truth alone compells it. My eyes
see it; all my senses testify to the startling
and sad fact."

MARTIN P. Scorr, M. D.

MESSES. CHARLES THALHIMER & Co., Messes. Charles Thalhimer & Co., have opened a magnificent stock of imported and domestic wines, liquors, cigars and tobaccos at 1320 east Main street. The members of this firm are well-known in Virginia and the South for their reliable and upright dealing with all classes alike, as they have successfully conducted other branches of business in this city. Any orders intrusted in their hands will be promptly and carefully attended to, and a personal call from any one desiring goods in their line will be wholly satisfactory.

HICKOK'S NO. 1, H. D. C., FIG, AND CAROLINE SUN-CURED ARE PURE, CLEAN AND CHOICE SUN-CURED TOBACCOS, TRY THEM.

Or you are all wom out, really good for nothing, it is general deblity. Try
BROWN'S IRON SITERAS.
Build see, you cleanse your liver, and give

KILLED BY JEALOUS VILLAGERS.

in Parts of Germany.

Caspar Grog was a burly, blonde, bighearted boy, such as may be seen at every turn in the mountainous regions of south Ger-

Caspar Grog was a burly, blonde, bighearted boy, such as may be seen at every turn in the mountainous regions of south Germany. He was born in Gaisach, near the Riter Isar, twenty-one years ago. His father was a gardener, and from him Caspar learned to be the same. Two years ago Caspar's mother and little white-haired, blue-eyed sister were dependent on him for their food and shelter atter his father's death, and so Caspar was obliged to lead a more economical life than even German country bodys usually choose, in order that he might keep a tight roof over their heads and an abundance of pork and potatoes in the kitchen cupboord. His only recompense for the self-denial this obligation cost him was the love and commendation of Resi Essigke, daughter of a widow in Lenggfies, a mountain vidage across the Fat. Resi was a rare brunetts of the buxom Bararian type, but eighteen years old, and as anxious to become Frau Grog as Caspar was to have her. She had promised to marry him, and was only wasting for him to get his mother and little sister beyond all danger of want. Caspar, in the meantime, went over the Isar once every week in a little skiff and then, walked five miles to Resi's door, He wooed, her fervently and bashfully, or Gorman peasants are wont to woo, for four hours, and then by starlight made his locely journey back to Gaisach. On the evening of November 17th, Caspar trampel to the little house at the foot of the way that leads up the Cavalty Mountain and knocked. Resi let him in. She and her mother at once caught him by the arms and begged him to hurry back home, for the wong Langgriesers tast suddenly become jedious of him, and plotted to punish him for his attentions to Resi. Funishment by young Lenggriesers, who have caught a young man from a neighboring willage courting a Lenggrieser in the sum of the lover is alled schettern, and consusts in petting him with sticks and blocks of wood till he passes beyond the village limits. The attack is egulu dis cheepends on his switness of limb. A rapid runner o

to summou assistance from ambush in case the victim should find a friend or two to stand by him m his combat with them.

Resi told Caspar all this, with the tears rolling down her cheeks, and besought him to hurry home at latest before 9 o'clock. He laughed at her fears, remained with her and her mother till 10, and then, tightening his peasant's jacket about him, stepped out into the keen November air, on his way to Gaisach, It was starlight and still. There were few lights in the houses and the streets were deserted. Caspar pushed on toward the outskirts of the village, and as he passed the last group of cottages turned a few rods to one side to take a glass of cognac at the last tavern he would see before arriving in Gaisach. As he laid his hand on the latch the waitress watching him tren the window heard a low, sharp whistle. Caspar heard it too and looked quickly about. Dark figures swing into his sight from a dozen shadows and retreating corners. He pushed open the door, clapped it shut behind him, and called for his cognac. The doer swing wide. Young Lenggiesers, ugly and threatening in their looks and demeanor, tramped into the room and up to the tables opposite to Caspar. The waitress, white and shaxing, brought the cognac. The landlord hurried in, to care for this unusual light, trade. Everyone drank, and Caspar threed himself for his race for life as he saw the last drops disappearing down the Lenggiesers' throats.

"For God's sake," whispered the waitrests."

"For Gol's sake," whispered the waitress as she made a feint of removing his emptied glass, "for God's sake hurry this way through glass, "for God's sake hurry this way through the back door," and all the Lenggriesers rose, Caspar laid out his ten-pfennig piece for the

'She may talk with me if I wish," retorted

Caspar.

Biff: A Lengurieser who had crowded Caspar too closely lay on the floor. Another one Caspar.

Biff: A Lenggrieser who had crowded Caspar to closely lay on the floor. Another one in his place, and him, too, Caspar struck to the ground. Then another, and another, and another crowded up. Caspar reached for his knife. They caught his arm. He struggled to free himself. Blows fell on his head. Some one kicked him. He stumbled, fell, recovered, and plunged through a shower of blows through the door. The Lenggrieser were about him, whistling for help, and every while brought from his ambush another Lenggrieser, with his arms full of great blocks of wood. The blocks fell like hail around the head and shoulders of the panting Caspar. He rallied again and again to a swifter pace, but each time only to find his way flanked with new assailants and new tortures. He stumbled and plunged as he struggled up a little hillside two miles from Lenggries. A score of blocks overwhelmed him. He rolled down from the highway into the ditch beside it. Another shower of blocks, but he did not feel them. Bleeding from his head and breast, battered beyond all resemblance to the lover Resi had known, unconscious alike of love and hate and embraces and blows, he lay there gescheitert. A long, loud whistle, and the dark figures that had swarmed around him were gone.

The next morning a peasant found the body

gescheitert. A long loud whistle, and the dark figures that had swarmed around him were gone.

The next morning a peasant found the body of Cassar Grog of Gaissed stone dead by the wayside. It was carried to his mother and huried by her in the Garsach churchyard. The Lenggries authorities caused the arrest of several young Lenggreisers supposed to have participated in the killing of Caspar. None of the suspects have been convicted, although three of them are still in prison. Repeatedly of late years young men have been killed in Germany just as Caspar was killed, in the name of a custom so barbarously conceived and so savagely executed that in most cases death seems unavoidable.

Protests have been raised against the custom from time to time, but Lenggries and other similar villages are far from Berlin, where German public opinion is made, and little has been done toward crushing this mediæval method of doing murder. The case of Caspar Grog, however, has become celebrated through the peculiar pathos and romance around it, and a peculiar outcry is encouraging the people of Lenggries, as well as other towns with similar customs, to show no mercy to the scheterers who show no mercy to the scheterers who show no mercy to the scheterers

One of Sheridan's Spies.

Editor of The Times:

In the February number of "The Home-Maker" (a Northern magazine) there is an article extolling a commonplace Yankee spy—a Southern woman who served Phil Sheridan in such capacity at Winchester during the war. Now, has there not been enough of this sort of thing, and is the degraded service of a spy to be commended simply because it is necessary?

of a spy to be commended simply because it is necessary?

It is curious to find the "Home-Maker" commending the methods of the "Home-destroyer," Phil Sheridan, the rough-riding vandal, whose chosen weapon was the lighted torch, and whose work in the Valley consisted chiefly in destroying crops and houses and in impoversising non-combatants.

Very respectfully,

Richmond, Va., Feb. 28, 1891.

A great many people mistake weight for warmth in clothing. Heavy clothing is not always warm, and it is possible to have clothing of light that is much warmer than heavy garments and less burdensome. It is important to get good non-conducting material, and wool is the best of all substances. Loose, spongy goods have more warmth in proportion to weight than closely woven fabrics.

In England celery is much used as a last course at dinner, dipped in grated cheese— that is, the cheese is passed with it and the celery is dipped as it is esten.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

A Mediaval Method of Murder Still Practiced | Late Gossip on the Turf and in the Athletic Clubs.

The Saratoga Association has decided to adopt the plan of taking snap shots with a

accopt the plan of taking snap snow with a camera at the finish. It is probable that all the leading race tracks will adopt this scheme before long.

That aged campaigner Fordham, at one time the property of the Dwyer Bros., has been sold by William Lakeland to W. N. Rol-ley a Chutchway trainer. This price was a

That aged campaigner Foreinan, at one time the property of the Dwyer Bres., has been sold by William Lakeland to W. N. Roller, a Guttenburg trainer. The price was a fancy one, but the horse is still capable of carning his oats on the turf.

The death of Een Ali Haggin is regretted by all racing men, who realize that the turf will severely feel his loss. He was a familiar but quiet figure on the race tracks, and only placed moderate bets on the famous horses owned by his father, Mr. Haggin received his strange name from the grandmother on his father's side, who was Miss Ben Ali, the daughter of a Turkish janizary.

Kingston is being exercised daily, when weather permits, on the boulevard. He shows no signs of the lameness which developed itself after the race in which Tournament gave him such a hard run last fall.

Efforts are to be made at Albany to extend the thirty days clause in the Ivos Poel law, so that racing associations may have more than that period in which to race. The Saratoga Association is the prime mover in this direction. A petition has already been signed by residents of Saratoga asking the Legislature to grant such an extension.

The weights in the Brooklyn Jockey Club as follows: English Lady, 108, Kingston, 128, Tournament, 125. Raymond G, 105. Westchester, 25. Anabulance, 100. Claredon, 108. Strike, 35. Dunboyne, 102.

A pool bill, similar to the New York Ives act, has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature, which provides that 5 per cent, of the gross receipts of any race track shall go to the State treasury and be paid out in premiums for sheep, cattle and horses. It also limits racing to thirty days per annum.

No less than nine hundred of them occupy stalls on the property adjoining the course.

Tenny, who will no doubt be the favorite in the wisitse botting is to assume his recine.

track. Two hundred of them occupy stalls on the property adjoining the course.

Tenny, who will no doubt be the favorite in the winter betting, is to assume his racing form. He is still big, but "Snip" Donovan, his trainer, is working hard with him, and has already taken off a great amount of winter fat. Tenny never booked better in his life than he does at present. Burlington and Gregory, two handicap entries, are receiving their pre-liminary work at the Guttenburg track. The first named will be a formidable candidate for the honor, and should Gregory stand training it would not be wise to overlook him, especially with his low weight of 95 pounds. Tournament looks fat at present and is reported to be coughing, together with other horses of Senator Hearst's stable, but will most likely be in condition soon. Burlington's stock is

Senator Hearst's stable, but will most likely be in condition soon. Burlington's stock is improving. A big bot was made last week at even money that Burlington would beat Tenny, both to start.

Some owners of good handicap horses are getting them in shape to run at Guttenburg during the coming month. There will be a number of \$1,000 handicaps decided there that will go a long way toward paying winter feet halls.

feed bills.

Green Morris' horses can be seen trotting up and down Coney Island Boulevard every bright morning now, and they will be in condition to give a good account of themselves at the spring meetings. Judge Morrow, Strathmeath and the two-year-old brother to Troubadour attract the most attention, and all of them are in first-class shape. In all the talk that has been indulged in about coming three-year-olds Strathmeath has been more or less slighted, but if he is not at the top he will be very near there.

H. H. Baxter, the pole vaulter, has had a new pair of jumping shoes made which are a radical departure from old-fashioned styles. They have four spikes in the sole and three in the heel.

Jack McAuliffe said that his fight with Billy

They have four spikes in the sole and three in the heel.

Jack McAuliffe said that his fight with Billy Myer was still on, despite reports to the contrary. He said that he was in training constantly, and that the only thing undecided was the place of meeting.

Charlie White is much disgusted over the action of B. Mullins in refusing to fight Jim Sullivan. On the night the bout was to come off he was willing to make any concession and offered to pay Mullins' hotel expenses if he would stay over. White says he will not allow Sullivan to have anything to do with Mullins hereafter.

The action of James E. Sullivan in moving at the A. A. U. Board of Managers' meeting that Malcoim Ford be reinstated as an amateur is very generally commended. Ford's friends are much gratified over the prospects of his speedy admission. Ford is an athlete of the first water, and it is to be hoped that he will reconsider his determination not to compete at any more athletic games.

Jimmy Carroll, of Brocklyn, is very anxious to meet Bob Fitzsiumons in a finish fight. Carroll saw the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons fight and immediately challenged the winner. Carroll's challenge has so far been ignored by the tail Australian. The Brocklyn middle-weight wants to fight, however, and can get backing for \$5.000 a side if necessary. This, in addition to the largest purse offered by an athletic club, will form a respectable stake. Carroll expects that a purse of at least \$6.000 will be offered by the California or New Orleans athletic clubs for the contest. Fitzsimmons says that he will not train or fight until his fifteen or twenty applications for the position. An all-round competition—the best man to win—will decide the result.

MISS MARIE DECCA.

Boston Culture Does Homage to Her Musical Talent. [Boston Sunday Herald.]

The beautiful home of Dr. and Mrs. Mott Smith, at 101 Newbury street, was filled on Thursday evening with guests, who did homage to the remarkable musical talent displayed by Mile. Marie Decca, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Mott-Smith, exquisitely gowned in cream and gold brocade, was assisted in receiving by Mile. Decca, in a dainty costume of pink silk, crepe de chine and lace. Mile. Decca's mother. Mrs. Johnstone, who were black hace over mauve silk, and Miss Johnstone, her cousin. In green plush and pink satin, all of whom are Mrs. Mott-Smith's guests at present. The evening's entertainment consisted of several fine tenor solos by Mr. Weber, who has recently returned from abroad, and several numbers by Mile. Decca', whose charm of manner delights the eye, as much as her wonderful voice and the finish of her singing do the ear. Several French songs were given, among them a serenade by Gounod, besides a dainty Engish ballad, "When a Lover Loves a Lass." The accompaniments were all delightfully played by Miss Myra Mott-Smith. Mrs. William P. Wesselhoeft, Mrs. Artinar Hasevick, Mme. Thomas, Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kitson, Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kitson, Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Brocks, Mr. Charles H. Sanderson, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Charles H. Sanderson, Mr. Hempstead, Mr. Simmons and Mr. Henderson were among the large assembly of guests. The beautiful home of Dr. and Mrs. Mott

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